THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 21, 1857.

Curiosities of Literature.

The following extracts from letters under the sign manual of Mr. Buchanan, disclose the eminent consistency of this distinguished head of the great National Democratic party. That which Mr. Buchanan firmly maintained to be orthodox in 1848 and 1856, it strikes him with amazement in 1857 to find that are consciould venture to in 1857 to find that any one should venture to

JAMES BUCHANAN IN 1848.

"Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is irresistible, that Congress, in my opinion, possesses power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories."

[Buchanan's Letter to Sandford. JAMES BUCHANAN IN 1856.

"This legislation—the Kansas and Nebraska bill—is founded on principles as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall not exist within the limits."—Acceptation of nomination for the Presidency.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN IN 1867. "Slavery existed at that period [when the Kan-sas and Nebraska bill was passed] and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted, is a mystery. If a confederation of soverign States acquire a new the confederation of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the parties can have no right to exclude the other from its engagement, by prohibiting them from taking into it what ever is recognised to be property by a common Constitution."—Letter to Silliman.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.

For First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 409 K street.
For Georgetown, (The Embodyment.)
For Sixth Ward, John Little.
For Fifth and Seventh Wards, Mortimer Smallwood, No. 374, North Capitol street, between B and C.
Henry Boyer Agant for Alexandria HENRY BOYER, Agent for Alexandria.

AMERICANS,

You are expected to gather together on Thurs day evening, at your social confabs.

It is heart-warming in these dull times to mee each other and interchange friendly greetings. A distinguished and eloquent American, from a Southern State, is in the city, and it is hoped will

As the National Intelligencer has published several columns of slanderous and untruthful statements, which they copied from that neutral paper, the Baltimore Sun, in regard to the late timore election and the disturbances in that city, we wonder whether it will give a place in its columns to the noble address of Mr. Swann, to the citizens of Baltimore.

Mr. Swann has been a subscriber to the Intelligencer for more than twenty years, and yet, we doubt if this measure of justice will be meted to

We are authorized to announce William J. Blackiston, of St. Mary's county, as a cadidate for the suffrages of the freemen of the Sixth Congressional District, of the State of Maryland, at the approaching election, which is to be holden on the 4th day of Nevember next.

Mr. Blackiston has always been an Old Line Whig, and as there are now three candidates in the field, viz: Gen. Thomas F. Bowie, Marcus Duvall, Esq., and Mr. Blackiston, we would greatly prefer the election of the latter; and we advise the American party to give him their influence and their votes. The time is short, but much may

The Richmond Enquirer, in announcing the election of James B. Clay to Congress, from the Ashland district of Kentucky, says:

May he be as distinguished for his services to the Democracy as was his gallant, eloquent and illustrious father for the ability and zeal with which he contended against it."

comparable in meanness to the courting of J. B. Clay, by the Plunder Party, and his suffering himself to be won by them, save the courtship of Lady Anne, by Richard Third, or Elizabeth, Queen of Edward Fourth, consenting to bestow her daughter upon the monster, who had murdered her two sons, the same hideous Richard.

A HARD LOT.

Like all other parties and bodies of men, espe cially the Whig party, the American party has had the misfortune to have in its folds men who were unable to withstand temptation, and whose fidelity and love of principle gave way before the glitter of thirty pieces of silver, and the corrusca tions which gathered around the hope of being numbered among that blessed company who were to receive "the spoils of office" and "public plunder" won by the "victors" in a presidential

Some of these have been already made heartsick by "hope deferred," and we fear are destined to see their hopes still longer, if not indefinitely deferred; since a prominent member of the Cabiet has declared that "he hated the American worse than ever, (though they were the means of is holding his present post) and that not one who celonged, or had ever belonged to that party should, with his consent, hold office under the present administration."

We have a tender regard for these unfortunate patriots, but really must say to them, "you are very handsome, gentlemen, but as you chose to go out, you can't come in." We want none but such as can stand fire, wind, water, thunder, lightning, hail, sleet, snow and starvation.

The Masonic Sign.—The polite trick of placing The Masonic Sign.—The polite trick of placing the thumb to the nose, and then performing certain fancy gyrations, is older than many persons suppose. In a book published in 1816, occurs a passage of which the following is a translation:

"A falconer in Paris seized a stick to bent his servant, who had offended him. This not being to

servant, who had offended him. This not being to the servant's mind he fled, plunged in the Seine, and swam across. When half way across he turned around in the water, and putting his thumb to his cheek moved his hand like a wig and made grimaces at his master."

The above is clipped from an exchange. But The above is clipped from an exchange. But the gyration in question was known long before 1816. In Hogarth's engraving of the Election, a man is represented with his thumb to his nose, "coffee-grinding" away, while in Rabelais, there is a most elaborate description not only of the motion in question, but of many more resembling it.

A SAD AFFAIR,-A lamentable accident occurred at Leeds, in Northampton, Pa., last Thursday evening. Mr. Alexander Berry and his wife were sitting at a table while he was at work over a loaded pistol, when it suddenly exploded, send-ing the ball through the right breast of Mrs. B. to the shoulder blade, where it lodged. She was living at last accounts, though but little hope was entertained of her recovery.

Better let pistols alone; there are too many of them, and we have too much to do with them Colt's revolver is the reatest curse ever invented.

"In Cincinnati, of some twenty-five thousand

EXTRAORDINARY DOINGS.

Few people are aware of the proscription going on at the Navy Yard in this city, among the laborers in, and the masters or head men of the everal workshops. We understand that ten of the latter have been, dismissed and others substi-tuted in their places. Those dismissed are, without exception, first rate workmen, men of good character, sober, attentive, and faithful, and most of them have had long experience in their positions; while some, at least, of those appointed in their places, are not good workmen, are incompetent to perform the duties performed by their predecessors, and, in consequence of their incapacity, have had to have assistants appointed to do what belongs to them to do.

But these men are put there to do the dirty work of discharging those heretofore employed in the shops, and employing others, of different politics and religion, in their places. The heads of shops who have been dismissed scorned to ask a man what were his politics or religion; with these they thought they had nothing to do; that all they should know was, whether the individual to be employed was a good workman and a steady, sober man. This, however, did not suit the head men of the Plunder Party, and so they and those under them were to be sent adrift for more faithful tools, even though they might be poor work-

This course has been strenuously and vehem ently opposed by the officers of the navy, who have protested against making the Navy Yards the hot bads of politics, and especially of discharging good, faithful, and experienced workmen, for worthless and graceless scamps. But their wishes and protestations have been disregarded, or rather weighed nothing in comparison with the demands of the Jackson and other Locofoco clubs of this city. The work of proscription gees oravely on, almost daily, in the Yard.

One of the extraordinary features of this proscription is, that when one of the newly appointed masters of a particular branch of work was appealed to by those he was removing, his reply was that he must do as directed by the committee that procured his appointment! and when asked by a superior officer whether he said this, he admitted that he did, whereupon the superior ordered him to continue the men in employment saying that he would let him know that the business of the Yard was not to be controlled by a political committee.

It turns out, however, that this political co mittee do control the business of the Yard, for we are informed that upon their waiting upon omebody at headquarters, an ORDER was issued to this superior officer not to interfere with the dismissal or selection of the workmen! thus making the subordinates in the Yard, who are the mere tools of the said committee, superior to and ndependent of the Commander of the Yard!! This is a pretty state of things, truly! In the

name of Washington, what next?

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

In all times of national tribulation, when the business affairs of the whole country are disturbed and thrown into confusion; when commerce is suddenly checked and brought almost to a complete stand-still, when the channels of trade are blocked up so that one section of the country cannot obtain from another section what it needs in exchange for that which others need, and are suffering for; when merchants in the full tide of successful business, and not only solvent, but absolutely rich, are made suddenly bankrupts, though only so in name; when banks with more specie in their vaults than bills in circulation, are compelled to suspend specie payments; and when farmers, whose barns are groaning with the abundance of the fruits of the earth poured into their laps by a bountiful Providence, are unable to send off their over-supply to those who must supper without it,-when all this takes place in a country like ours, and comes upon us suddenly, tatesmen and such as are familiar with comme cial and financial subjects-in other words, Political Economy,-to endeavor to discover and point out the cause or causes of the evils, that the proper ramedy may be applied.

This has been done to some extent by the lead ing newspapers of the country and by men eminent for ability and experience in such matters We have now before us a speech delivered in Fanueil Hall, Boston, on Thursday last, by N. P. Banks, late Speaker of the House of Representa-tives of the United States, a member of the 35th Congress elect, and a candidate for Governor of

The views taken by Mr. Banks of the causes of he present monetary revulsion and embarrassment, whether correct or incorrect, are those of a statesman, and show that he has given the subject deep thought; and as he is a man of no little minence in the Union; one whose name is familiar to all parties and all sections, as well as a man of undoubted ability, we deem it proper to present our readers with a portion of his speech.

The subject as presented by him will claim and eceive the attention of the next Congress, and it s well for members to come prepared to discuss and act upon the matter. The policy established for the country by the tariff of 1846, partially changed at the last session of Congress, must be farther changed, so as to give that incidental protection and nourishment to some of our own industria pursuits which they need, to enable them to meet the products of other countries in a common mar-

ket upon an equal footing.

Mr. Banks speaks in terms of praise of the fre trade policy of Great Britain: this is more nomi nal than real. She takes care that all such arti cles as her manufacturers require, shall come in free of duty; but she allows no injurious compet tion in her own ports with them. They have had the fostering care of a parental and sagacious gov ernment for hundreds of years, until their great skill and accumulated capital have made them strong enough to protect themselves against all others. Thus entrenched, they can well afford to adopt the policy of free-trade, from which they have nothing to fear, and to urge it upon other nations less able to stand up against the competi tion of the world.

THEIR TACTICS.

The practice of the Democratic Plunder Part has always been to defame those whom they coulnot defeat, and to villify and misrepresent thos whom they could reach by no other or noble weapons. Pursuing this policy, they hurled the shafts of calumny and falsehood for years at HENRY CLAY. There was nothing too bad to be said of him, and in 1844 their papers teemed with misrepresentations and falsehoods, which the father of lies would have been assamed to have been considered the author of. The Whig party, too, was denounced and maligned as "British Whigs," Federal Whiga," "Bank-bou ht Whiga," "Tory Whigs," &c., &c.; and by the use of such wea pons, Mr. Clay and the Whig party were defeated in 1844, by those who now turn round, and with as much meanness and hypocricy as they then manifested malignity, laud Mr. Clay as a patriot and statesman, and the Old Line Whiga, who have sneaked into their ranks, as high-mined, noble, patriotic Whigs! All their malice and abuse are now reserved for Americans, and are heaped upon them without stint or the least regard for truth. Knowing that they were to be defeated in Baltimore, formarly a Democratic city, the wees of

more, formerly a Democratic city, the press of the country whose existence depends upon the plunder dealt out to them from day to day, have systematically assailed and misrepresented that city, endeavoring to raise such a prejudice against it as seriously to effect its prosperity. In this at-tempt they have thus far failed; but since the election there they seem to be animated by a new and increased desire to malign her, and to throw upon the Americans all the odium which they well know belongs to their own foreign allies, in regard to the riots and bloodshed on the day of election. They are now playing the same game of falsehood and wilful misrepresentation that they played in regard to the murderous scenes of Bloody Monday" in this city; when peaceable, unoffending citizens, mere lookers-on, were ruthessly shot down by foreigners in the uniform of American Marines ;- (and from that day to this no inquiries made by the legal authorites how these persons thus killed came to their death;)-the ame game of misrepresentation as they played in regard to the violence and riots at Louisville, and also in regard to like scenes at New Orleans. No matter how many Americans may be murdered by their miscreant foreign allies; no matter what assaults they may commit, what outrages perpetrate, if the authorities attempt to put a stop to their murderous or riotous proceedings, they, and not the rioters and ruffians, are charged by the administration,—living upon plunder, as we have before said,—as being the authors of all the bloodshed,—the Union, as the organ of the adminis tration, leading the way. Whosoever partakes of the public plunder, must do his share of defaming Americans, whether he be Editor or office holder. or else incur the high displeasure of those who shake the crumbs from Uncle Sam's table. That way favor lies, and no other.

It is useless, therefore, to exhibit the truth to these administration papers; truth is not what they desire, not what suits their purpose; misrepresent and clamor they will, for it is their voca-

MASSACHUSETTS CONSERVATISM. We rejoice to perceive that there is some co non sense and consideration still left in " the Old Bay State," where all has appeared to be confusion, phrenzy, and fanaticism.

was held at Faneuil Hall on Friday evening last, composed chiefly of those who do not fully concu in sentiment with either of the four organized parties already in the field with their candidates in that State, namely: the American, the Banks, the Straight-Republican, and the Democratic par-

At this meeting was read a letter from Mr. Win nead of every truly national man, and the spirit of which we most earnestly desire to see animating the bosoms of the entire people of the Union.

In full accord with the sentiments of this letter is the tone of speech made by Mr. Hilliard at the meeting. Such sentiments do honor to those who utter them, and to the State, if she will act in accordance with them. Mr. Winthrop says: "I can vote for no one who stands before the

party, and whose great end and object would seen to be to array 'a united North' against the othe to be to array "a united North" against the other parts of the country. Others may go for a united North; I shall continue to prefer a united nation. "Nor can I vote for one who places so low an estimate on the value of an independent judi-ciary that he would either remove a State judge, or denounce, revile, and assail a national bench of judges, for a decision or decree, however unpala-table, which they may have given in the con-scientious discharge of duty. Mr. Hilliard said:

"The personal-liberty bill puts the State of Massachusetts in an attitude of direct hostility to the General Government. So does the removal of Judge Loring. The position of Massachusetts is just this: it treats the General Government as a hostile and foreign nation, whose laws may be resisted by force whenever they conflict with the public sentiment of the State. I need not say to you that this is a false doctrine; that it is wholly inconsistent with a sound constitutional relation nconsistent with a sound constitutional relation between the General Government and the severa States, and that it is a principle which, if extended and carried out, is fraught with danger to the best interests of humanity and liberty in this hemi-

"But there is a spirit of the Constitution as well as a letter; and by that spirit of the Constitution Massachusetts is bound to repeal the personal liberty bill, and every citizen of Massachusetts is bound to sustain by his vote the Chief Magistrate who refuses to remove a United States officer for the lawful discharge of the duties devolved upon him by the laws of the United States."

The Straight Republicans of Massachusetts have finally nominated a State ticket for Governor, &c. They do not expect to elect their candidates, but principles even though they cannot elect them .-They avow themselves to be thoroughly anti-slavery, and desirous to organize and maintain their party upon that issue solely. In their address they express no less hostility to what they are pleased to call the Know Nothings than they do to the slaveholders, and appear to be as inimical to the American party as Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet are. As the two agree so well in

cannot exist harmoniously in the same party, for they are inconsistent with each other. And we hereby declare our unwavering hostility to Know-Nothingism and its policy."

Thus, it will be seen that the Straight Repub licans, who seem to be the old Abolitionists, are as much the avowed enemies of the Americans as the Plunder Party are, and why should not the two join and act together?

UNDERGROUND R. R. RETURN TRAINS.—The steamer Telegraph brings back from Canada on overy trip, families of negroes who have formerly fied to the Provinces from the States. They describe the life and condition of the blacks in Canada as miserable in the extreme. They are principally from Canada West. Ohio and Michigan are likely to have large accessions to their negro population from that source. The Canadians have shown a disposition in their Parliament and in every day transactions to discourage the negro population coming to or remaining in the Proving

A Part of Mr. Banks's Speech

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:

I rise to night to present some considerations upon the policy of the governments under which we live, both State and National, but without special reference to individuals, as to their party relations or as to partizan organizations. I rise in this presence and in this place with feelings of trepidation; I know not in what manner to clothe my thoughts in the cash most fitting to the time trepidation; I know not in what manner to clothe my thoughts in the garb most fitting to the time and the occasion. I associate with this Hall the spirits of the men who in past time enlightened with their sentiments of wisdom and patriotism, and it is the strongest hope that bears me up to night, that I may be able to present such thoughts as will be ever in the memory of their history fitting topics for consideration upon this occasion. I am aware that we are assembled under circumstances that are of a trying character.

When I first accepted the invitation to address ou upon this occasion, it was far from my ex-When I first accepted the invitation to address you upon this occasion, it was far from my expectation that that period of distress through which the country has just passed would be at its crisis, or that the wave of misfortune would just now be passing over us. It is consolation, though it brings with it feelings of sorrow, though it challenges the sympathy of every man, whether he be within or without the immediate circle that is affected, it is a pleasure to recall the manner in this trying emergency the city of Bosfected, it is a pleasure to recall the manner in which, in this trying emergency, the city of Boston, the metropolis of New England, has borne her part and discharged her duties in the commercial crisis that has swept down men of fortune, as it may cities and States. [Applause.] The strength, the fortitude, the intrepidity with which the merchants of this metropolis have breasted up against the storm, entitle them to our respect and the consideration of the country, more especially the harmony existing between the mercancially the harmony existing between the mercan-tile associations and the monetary associations, tile associations and the monetary associations, which have in other parts of the country been less co-operative and less united in their views and policy and action—it is a satisfaction that here these interests have been united, and in the results to which they have been brought, they are alike satisfied with the course of policy pursued

witness what seldom is witnessed by the people of this country—fortunes that have been built up through the hard labor of half a century, swept through the hard labor of half a century, swept away like the dews of the morning, and manufacturing and mechanical establishments closing their doors upon labor, and men wandering away from their accustomed places of occupation, sorrowing, without immediate employment, not without fear of that which is immediately before them, and looking upon the dread winter which is comingupon us, for scenes of suffering and sorrow, perhaps of starvation, what New England man does not look with pride upon the order and quiet exhibited in every part of the State. We ought, however, to recollect, amid these misfortunes, that the country itself, notwithstanding the oppression that rests upon us, never was richer than it is at this moment. It is not the wasted years nor the wasted lives, nor a miscalculating course of con-

this moment. It is not the wasted years nor the wasted lives, nor a miscalculating course of conduct on the part of public or private men, that has brought us to the suffering which we new experience. Here at home, and elsewhere in the the country, there is an exhibition of thrift, and an accumulation of property, which will at no distant day be added to the country, sufficient to relieve all from suffering.

The agricultural productions of the country for this year will make a value at the rates of former years not less than two thousand dollars. The manufacturing interest, the seat of which is chiefly in New England, yet which permeates through all the Northern States, and extends more or less towards the South, has an accumulated product this year of fifteen hundred million dollars. Men of all classes and interests have been closely and steadily engaged, in the employments of their lives, and they will yet reap the fruit of that toil, though for a moment, from circumstances beyond our control, and the origin of which we can hardly yet appreciate or understand; they have been deprived of the immediate reward of their labor. There is

Men were then engaged in building up paper cities, our people have been erecting States and planting the iron ways, upon which they will hereafter develope the material prosperity of those States. Then there was an amount of specie in States. Then there was an amount to the whole country of \$70,000,000 only; now there is in the United States \$289,000,000 gold and sillation the unitage of the country. Then there was an irresponsible and irredeemable paper currency of \$140,000,000—more than twice the amount of the entire specie of the country; now there is \$176,000,000 of Bank notes in circulation,

mediate causes of this difficulty. I came here for the purpose of presenting some general suggestions as regards the condition of the country, its general policy and its leading measures, rather than to speak of the technical principles that govern trade, and from day to day regulate and control the money market of the world. Yet I have the pleasure of feeling myself that, with regard to these matters alone, there is that wisdom and power and energy in regard to the evils that are pressing upon the commercial community that public for much of the existing evil to which the honored name of Lawrence is appended. Others of our citizens are deily suggesting not only the probable cause of the evils under which we suffer, but the possible and immediate remedy for those evils. But there are some considerations of a more general character, to which I propose to call your attention.

In 1853 a new administration of the government was organized. It proposed to change the policy under which the American people were then acting, through their government.

It found throughout the country, East, West, North and South, perfect peace, an entire and stable prosperity. The government of the United States expended at that time \$54,000,000; it had a surplus accountation of practic in the treasurer.

a surplus accumulation of specie in the treasury of \$21,000,000, and it anticipated an increase of that surplus to \$30,000,000 in 1857 and \$44,000,000 in 1858. Such an alarming if not fatal accumulation of coin in the treasury of the country, led the administration in 1853 to attempt the adoption of a policy with regard to the facts then extends.

cal to the American party as Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet are. As the two agree so well in their opposition to Americanism, we do not see why they may not be very good friends, and act together.

"If it is expected," says the address of the Straight Republican State Convention, "that the North can be united on a Republican ticket and platform, with which shall be incorporated Know Nothing men and measures, the disappointment will be great. Such a policy cannot succeed and ought not to succeed. The two elements of hatred to foreigners and opposition to slavery hat described in the commencement of that administration in 1853, and continued from then until the country, his close adherence to economy in the expendifor the great industrial interests of the country, his close adherence to economy in the expenditures of the government, and the fertility of his resources in regard to everything connected with the Treasury of this government, he, a Southern man, has been unsurpassed by any man in that position since the days of Alexander Hamilton; for integrity and for firmness in the discharge of his duties as he understood the interests of the country, he has been capalled by no man, but he has been capalled by no man, but he has been capalled by no man, in man.

Jackson.

He presented in December, 1853, a remedy for the difficulty to which I have referred, the accumulation of \$21,000,000 of surplus in the Treasury, and what he proposed as a remedy for the increasing expenditures of the government, and as power to bring those expanditures within the rules of what he thought to be strictly right and correct, was this—a revision of the revenue laws of the country. From the year 1846, when the tariff of that year was established, when its operation was very clearly foreseen, and depicted by many distinguished men in our midst, until the day when Mr. Gutbrie entered upon the adminis-

united the different interest, which reconciled the conflicting elements of different parties, which drew to its support the leading men of different sections, represented the different industrial pursuits of this country.

The measure that he proposed had this beneficent result. It was that the eight schedules of the tariff of 1846 should be reduced to two, the one schedule should pay a duty of 25 per cent, and that the other should embrace a list of free articles, raw materials imported into this country. one schedule should pay a duty of 25 per cent, and that the other should embrace a list of free articles, raw materials imported into this country, to be used in manufactures, and which were necessary to the industrial prosperity of the land. It was received with great fayer in every part of the country. In the Congress of the United States it had the immediate and warm support of the New England manufacturers, aided and represented by Mr. Appleton of this district; in the middle States it had the support of the Democratic party, connected with the iron interest of that great section of the country. In the South it was represented by Mr. Guthrie, himself head of the Treasury Department. The President of the United States gave it his approval; it was presented to the country as an administration measure, and which would have maintained the prosperity it had then acquired, and freed the people and the

to the country as an administration measure, and which would have maintained the prosperity it had then acquired, and freed the people and the country from the impending ills which were then clearly predicted by all men.

I need scarcely speak at length upon the measures of this great topic. The expenditures of the Government have, from its commencement, been collected chiefly by duties on imports. The duties on imports have been levied upon the principle of revenue for the maintenance of the Government and the incidental protection of the industrial interests of the people. From the time of General Washington until this day and hour, there has never been a Government, nor a policy, nor a measure, of this character, that did not stand on these two elements—the levying of duties on imports, for revenue, and the incidental protection of the industrial interests of the country.

[Applause.]

You read the letters of Mr. Calhoun in 1844, when his name was presented to the people of

You read the letters of Mr. Calhoun in 1844, when his name was presented to the people of the Northern States, as that of the candidate for the Presidency; and you find there, in the clearfiest and plainest language that he could have used, an explicit recognition and declaration of these two principles to which I have referred. The tariff of 1846 was itself based upon and itself did recognize these two elements. But in the heavy and onerous charges placed upon imports of raw material, the tariff of 1846 crippled the individual interests of the country, and subjected them to a charge amounting to millions, every year, which the manufacturers of no other part of the world were called upon to pay, and which disabled them from meeting, on equal terms, the manufacturers of England, France, or any other part of the globe. In this respect, if in no other, the tariff of 1846 did not well meet and answer the interests of the people of this country.

No man understood this better than the leaders of the Democratic party, for, as I have remarked, their first measure, in 1858, was the remedy proposed for this difficulty—the modification of the tariff of 1846.

Now, let me say, that in the duties levied on the raw materials used in our manufacturers, ranging from 20 to 30 per centum, which the manufacturers of this country have been obliged to pay, (I mean the little and the large manufacturers, of cotton and wool, of wood and leather—of every character, and in every section of the country,—

(I mean the little and the large manufacturers, of cotton and wool, of wood and leather—of every character, and in every section of the country,—one year after another, I say, in the duties thus levies, the sum of eight millions of dollars has annually been paid into the Treasury of the United States, for no benefit and no advantage to the poorenment. Neither England nor France, nor any of the successful manufacturing people, or State, had adopted this policy.

In 1846 Sir Robert Peel gave to the English manufacturers and for the English mechanical and industrial portions of the people, a free list of more than six hundred articles, at a cost to the English Exchequer of two or three millions pounds per annum, amounting to ten or fifteen millions in our currency. Mr. Guthrie proposed, in 1855, to give to the manufacturers of this country a free list of not six hundred, but 210 articles, which would have relieved them of a charge, as he himself stated, amounting to seven or eight millions of dollars; and if that bill had gone into effect in 1855, as he proposed, now, in 1857, there would have been a relief to the manufacturers of this gountry, amounting to \$16,000,000, which they have paid into the Treasury, and the Treasury would have been depleted of that untoward accumulation of specie, which has embarrassed every part of the country, and the manufacturing interests of this country would not have been crippled as they are at this day, and they would have successfully withstood the strongle which has embarrassed overy part of the country, and the manufacturers of the sount of th

rise again. what part of the country did the objection come I have already said that the measure was pro I have already said that the measure was pro-posed by a southern Secretary; that it was avowed, maintained, and advocated in his message by the President of the United States; that it united the manufacturers of the east to the great industrial interests of the middle States; and drew united the manufacturers of the east to the great industrial interests of the middle States; and drew together men of different sections of the country—North, South, East, and West. Upon what ground and from whence came the opposition? It came from the southern part of the country, and from southern statesmen, upon the ground that it was a protective measure, designed to secure the interests and prosperity of the manufacturing interests of the country, which were chiefly in the North; and that it was antagonistic to the principles and the doctrines of the tariff bill of 1846—that, in a word, instead of following out the freetrade policy of that year, it was a revival of the old system of protection, which they alleged had been repudiated by the country and the people.

Now we have an example of what free trade is in the government of England—the government which approaches nearer the principles of free trade than any other. Yet it was declared by Sir Robert Peel, in perhaps the last speech he made in Parliament before his death, that in the experience of forty years he had never advocated or recommended a change in the revenue system of that country without seeking to enlarge the free list, and introducing raw materials used in the manufactures of the country as nearly free as possible.

Yet see Robert Peel was at last the charging

Ma. Fartor: The victory won by the Americans on Wednesday last has no parallel in the history of political parties in this country. It was signal, decisive, and completely overwholming, and conclusively establishes a fixed fact, that Locofocoism in the Monumental City is defunct, and its organization as a party dissolved. Such are the fruits respect by the American party on Wednesday; another bright star will be added, in November next, to the galaxy of constellations which now cluster around and emblazon the folds of the American flig in good old Maryland.

This result was wholly unexpected by the Locofocoism.

This result was wholly unexpected by the Locofocos in the city, and its official announcement
carried terror to their hearts; they had confidently predicted that the future was theirs, and
even vaunted that they would redeem the city
from the mal-administration of Americanism and
restore her to the proud and pre-eminent position
she held in the halcyon days of Democracy.
Months prior to the election it was known that
the Locofocos were making strenuous efforts to
accure success in the municipal struggle. They
operated secretly, and labored with an energy
worthy of a better cause; they planned and arranged with perfection a gigantic scheme of fraud;
if it had succeeded they would have realized the
desired object; but treachery, aided by the sleepless vigilance of the Mayor, developed the
nefarious plot, and enabled the Americans to
adopt those measures which is toto frustrated
them, before they ripened into maturity. Muskets,
United States horse pistols, and ammunition, were
deposited at the different rendezvous of their
clubs, to be used according to the nature of a

American blood shed on that day. This
the opinion of every impartial, disin
person, who will view the subject in an
dieed light, unbiased by party prejudice
predilections. In this connexion, it is
fact to be narrated, that of the whole
slain and wounded, not one belonged to the
foco party, alias Alien party, but every of
or severely wounded were Americans, a
whom were policemen, one of them bea
and five or six wounded. This is a
speaks volumes against the foreign par
incontrovertibly fixes upon them the chat
they were the originators of all the
bloodshed and disorder which marked the
The Baltimore Sun in its issue of There

superincumbent weight keep down. "Requiescat in pace On the 4th of November

Mr. Hicks will be elected Go recedented majority, his friends najority in the Legislature will b